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BOVIN COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN EUREKA PROJECT

LD062025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Let us begin with European affairs. The third conference on the European Eureka research program took place in London on Monday. Let me recall that Eureka came into being as an antithesis to that initiative of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. It came into being at the suggestion of the French, and their logic was as follows: Western Europe is not noticeably behind the United States in the field of modern technology; The star wars program might whip up scientific and technical progress even further in the United States, and Europe will fall further behind in order to prevent this from happening it is essential to unite the efforts of Western European states and for a European technological community to be created, as they say. And Eureka is indeed setting such a course. In practical terms it looks like this: Those taking part in Eureka jointly select the most topical and promising projects from their point of view, in, say, the field of laser technology, computers, biotechnology, robot technology and so on. They then agree about who and which firms are going to take part in which projects, who is going to pay and how much. And they start work.

There are already 19 countries -- that is to say, the 12 member-countries of the EEC, then Norway, Sweden, and Finland, then Switzerland, Austria, and Turkey, and now at the London meeting Iceland, too, has joined. So there are already 19 countries taking part. There have been indications in the world press that Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the GDR are showing interest in working within the Eureka framework. I do not know whether there has been formal discussion of this question in London, but essentially the general opinion there is evidently such that -- as one newspaper wrote -- it will be limited to a circle of countries that have identical ideas about the sumpreme values. Here, I think, any commentary would be superfluous.

Well, in addition to the 10 such projects already approved, a further 62 projects were accepted for development in London. France is showing the greatest level of activity here: France is taking part in 39 projects; Britain is taking part in 29, and so on. It is interesting that when this Eureka idea was put forward, they made the following distinction in Paris between Eureka and SDI. They put it like this: SDI is a military program which has a civilian application, a civilian use; while Eureka is a civilian program with a capability of military application. It is a fairly fine distinction, and where it is fine it is capable of breaking down, and recently there has clearly been a stepping up of interest precisely in the military aspects of Eureka. And the idea of a European defense initiative which has Washington's active support provides a new impulse to thinking in that direction. The West European military-industrial complex is also pushing in the same direction, the more so in view of the fact that such giants as Siemens, Philips, Thomson want simultaneously to participate in both Eureka and in SDI. So it is possible for faily noticeable shifts in priorities to take place here and for these military aspects to be intensified.

In general, however, the people engaged in Eureka are serious people and it is a serious matter, and it is precisely this that underlines the urgent need for joint work at the frontiers of scientifc and technical progress to be urged within the CEMA framework.

'BUSINESSLIKE' WESTERN STANCE AT MBFR NEEDED

PM101054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin and TASS correspondent D. Faddeyev dispatch: "Businesslike Approach Needed"]

[Text] Vienna, July -- The latest round of the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe is over. The discussions in the Hofburg Palace were held in the complex and tense atmosphere that has arisen as a result of the confrontational policy of the United States and certain other Western powers.

The socialist countries participating in the talks have made every effort to maintain and strengthen peace, to end the arms race, and to radically improve the international situation. It is this goal that is pursued by the Warsaw Pact states' appeal to the NATO states and all European countries containing a program for armed forces and conventional arms reductions in Europe.

It is generally recognized that the proposals that came out of Budapest are an important supplement to the 15 January Soviet program for removing the nuclear threat and eliminating mass destruction weaponry. At the same time they are independent of them [oni nosyat samostoyatelnyy kharakter]. Their implementation would undoubtedly promote a reduction in the threat of war and would promote the cause of real detente on our continent. Reaffirming their interest in armed forces and arms reductions throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- the Warsaw Pact states stressed that the achievement of mutually acceptable accords at the Vienna talks would also serve the goals of strengthening all-European security.

Unfortunately, the state of affairs at the Vienna talks remains depressing. No agreement has yet been reached even on the material content of a proposed agreement. Having formally adopted the socialist countries' outline proposals on initial reductions in Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe and the subsequent pegging [neuvelicheniye] of the level of the sides' armed forces and arms in the region, the Western participants in the talks distorted the proposals and filled them with content which again calls into question the possibility of reaching agreement. In the Western scenario the resolution of the urgent task of ending and limiting the arms race, lowering the level of military confrontation, stabilizing the military-political situation, and, consequently, building confidence, is to all intents and purposes replaced by manipulations about verification [kontrol] and inspection [proverka], which pursue another aim -- namely, revealing the other side's defense structure. The adoption of this position is not dictated by the requirements of the proposed agreement and could lead to serious interference in states' internal affairs.

The West's proposals are also aimed at violating the reciprocity principle. It is proposed, for instance, to extend inspection [proverka] measures beyond the reduction region to take in a whole number of the Soviet Union's western military districts. And this absurd demand is being made on the pretext that this territory adjoins the reduction region! If that logic is followed, why not extend these measures to the territories of all NATO countries adjoining the Western reduction region? And if the situation is examined from the strategic standpoint, the question of U.S. territory arises too.

The socialist countries pointed out the arbitrary nature and unacceptability of the Western "package" of verification [kontrolnyy] measures some 6 years ago.

[Paragraph continues] However, since then the Western side has not only failed to make any constructive changes to its position on verification [kontrol] but has hardened its position even further. This approach by the NATO countries betokens only one thing -- a desire to keep the talks deadlocked.

We still believe, the head of the Soviet delegation stated on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states at the closing plenary session, that the implementation of the socialist countries' 20 February draft agreement would be the best result which could be achieved in the situation now prevailing at the Vienna talks. Its main purport is to finally switch from words to deeds and to make a perhaps modest but practical start toward ending and limiting the arms race. The component elements in the 20 February draft agreement have been thoroughly balanced and take both sides' security interests strictly into account.

The totality of the verification [kontrol] measures proposed by the socialist countries accords with the material content of the planned agreement. They give both sides confidence that commitments under agreement will be fulfilled and rule out the possibility of abuses of those commitments for purposes contrary to the principle of equal security and the improvement of international relations.

The socialist countries' plan is constructive and takes both sides' interests wholly into account. It is -- and this is now openly recognized by objective Western oberservers -- a good basis for getting the Vienna dialogue moving. The talks must finally produce mutually acceptable positive results. To that end a businesslike approach is needed from the Western participants in the talks, as is a desire on their part to seriously listen in practice rather than in words to the voice of reason coming from Budapest.

COMMITTEE CALLS FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD110611 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov:

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference believes that the forum should be convened as soon as possible, says the annual report adopted by the participants in the committee's session, held here.

The document will be submitted for approval to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The delegates rejected the claims by the United States and its allies that it was "untimely" to convene the conference in the world situation they described as unfavourable.

It was precisely under these conditions, when the world was being swept increasingly deeper into the new dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race, that the convocation of the conference was becoming ever more topical, said Czechoslovakia's representative Lubomir Dolejs.

The delegation from Czechoslovakia, as well as those from other socialist countries believed that it was not the lack of questions the conference could and should handle which was the obstacle in the way of its convocation. The problem was the lack of political will on the part of the Western powers which hindered progress on principal disarmament issues.

The U.S. and its partners were in fact sabotaging the idea of convening the disarmament conference, observed the committee's members. No western delegate set out his government's view as to what should be done on this issue. This position proved that the imperialist powers intended to follow the course of building up nuclear arsenals, emphasised Wilhelm Grundmann of the German Democratic Republic.

The idea of holding an international conference on disarmament gained extensive international support, including at the United Nations, said the Soviet delegation's letter to the committee chairman, included into the annual report.

A representative forum could work out effective approaches towards restraining the arms race and achieving real disarmament and present practical solutions which all nations would undertake to implement.

The Soviet Union put forward lately exclusively important proposals on limiting the arms race, including its programme for a total elimination of nuclear weapons by the turn of the next millennium.

It was prepared to consider in a constructive spirit and without any pre-conditions any other proposals which might be advanced by NATO member countries, non-aligned and neutral nations.

BULGARIA, SRI LANKA SPEAK AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD102248 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 10 TASS -- A complex of large-scale Soviet initiatives put forward in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, opens up the way to agreements on dramatic reductions of nuclear weapons arsenals. This has been stated by Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, who addressed the conference on disarmament held here.

He pointed out that the ensuring of a peaceful use of outer space and the prevention of the transfer of the arms race to space were of much importance. The preservation of the Soviet-American anti-Ballistic-Missile Treaty of 1972 and the working out of a multilateral agreement on the banning of anti-satellite weapons would be the first step towards the prevention of an arms race in space.

According to Konstantin Tellalov, representative of Bulgaria, the unwillingness of the U.S. and its closest allies to hold concrete talks on such vital problems as the prevention of a nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race and the banning of nuclear weapons tests is the continuation of their policy aimed at the realizaiton of gigantic arms buildup programs, primarily with regard to nuclear arms, and at achieving military-strategic superiority.

A speech of the U.S. representative at the conference struck a discordant note. He tried to present Washington as nearly an advocate of curbing the arms race.

SHEVARDNADZ MESSAGE TO UN CHIEF ON MEDITERRANEAN

PM101256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

["Text" of letter by Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 8 July]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

In the present-day complex and tense international situation it is necessary that practical actions be urgently taken to ensure by joint effort of states a turn for the better, to start movement towards creating a dependable comprehensive system of international security to embrace all regions of the world. All foreign policy actions of the Soviet Union, its approach to international problems including the problem of ensuring security in the Mediterranean are prompted by the striving for accomplishing this task in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion called the attention of the international community, including also at the highest political level, to the abnormal situation that is taking shape in that densely-populated region. It has actually been turned into an arena of military confrontation, is overflowed with armaments, including the most destructive ones -- nuclear armaments.

The reasons for this are well-known: they directly follow from the U.S. policy of "neo-globalism", its imperial ambitions aimed at destablizing objectionable governments and suppressing national liberation movements.

The unprecedented escalation in the U.S. military presence, the large-scale militaristic preparations, the unceasing maneuvers off the shores of independent countries of that region, the provocative actions against Cyprus, the campaign of blackmail against Syria, the threats of the use of force against other Mediterranean countries, the aggresive actions by Israel, U.S. strategic partner, and, finally, the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign have heated up to the limit the situation in that part of the world.

The matter boiled down to the U.S. direct armed attack on Libya -- a sovereign state and member of the United Nations organization -- which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the universally accepted standards of international law. Nor do threats to deal new strikes against Libya cease today. This policy of state terrorism can lead to grave consequences going far beyond the boundaries of the Mediterranean region.

It is quite apparent that the developments in the Mediterranean have a direct bearing on many countries, including the Soviet Union. Vitally interested in the ensurance of the security of the area, the USSR resolutely supports the proposal of the non-aligned countries to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, and is prepared to make a weighty contribution to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean called for by a resolution of the 40th session of UN General Assembly (40/157).

The Soviet proposals to spread agreed upon confidence-building measures to the area, to reduce armed forces, withdraw nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean, renounce the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries, and the adoption by nuclear powers of the pledge to not use such weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not allow deployment of them on its territory also remain valid.

The Soviet Union recently advanced a new far-reaching proposal to withdraw the navies of the United States and the USSR from the Mediterranean.

There is in principle no need for our country to keep its naval forces in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. The Soviet Union has to permanently keep its ships in the area solely because the U.S. Sixth Fleet, equipped with nuclear missile weapons and threatening the security of the USSR and its allies and friends, is sailing close to our boundaries. If the United States, which is situated thousands upon thousands of miles away from the Mediterranean, withdraws its fleet from the area, the Soviet Union would simultaneously do the same. We are prepared to enter into talks on this matter without delay.

We believe that the further steps for the consolidation of security in the area could be determined by taking into consideration the Soviet proposals contained in the statement of January 15, 1986, on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear and chemical) before the end of the current century.

The implementation of these practical measures, as well as reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe would undoubtedly result in an improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean and in the world as a whole and contribute to stronger security and to the establishment of normal relations among states.

Urgent steps capable of lessening tension and normalizing the situation in the Mediterranean must be resolved through the joint efforts of states and, in this context, it regards with understanding the initiatives of non-aligned Mediterranean countries, which are going to hold their second conference on Malta this year.

We think that a broader conference, similar to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, could play a useful role. The United States and other interested countries could attend such a conference, in addition to the Mediterranean states and other countries adjacent to that region. At such a conference, participating states could agree on the elaboration of certain recommendations to build up a regime of peace and security for the Mediterranean.

The problem of the Mediterranean has been under discussion at the United Nations for a number of years, and this discussion shows how worried the overwhelming majority of the states are by dangerous developments in that region. Generally useful decisions were taken on that problem, but the present situation demands concrete actions to strengthen security in the Mediterranean. A representative conference on this matter proposed by us could contribute to this goal.

It is the Soviet Union's belief that the United Nations should use its full prestige and every opportunity to contribute in practice to the establishment of a region of lasting peace, security and cooperation for all in the Mediterranean.

E. Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs

NAMIBIA DECOLONIZATION CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Various Delegates Cited

LD081153 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 8 TASS -- Special TASS correspondents Vladimir Korachantesev and Igor Revyakin report:

Pretoria's policy and the assistance it has from the Western powers are the main obstacles to the decolonisation of Namibia. This idea is emphasized by most speakers in a general debate at the current international conference here for the immediate independence of Namibia.

The Western powers who pose as "human rights champions" are responsible for Pretoria's policy of state terrorism, said Sharaf al-Din Pirzada, general secretary of the Islamic Conference. They are giving all-round assistance to the White minority regime and blocking the introduction of sanctions against South Africa.

Pretoria's friends and allies are hampering efforts to introduce effective international measures to make the racist regime withdraw its occupation troops from Namibia, Indian Foreign Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Eduardo Faleiro said. He was speaking at the forum on behalf of the president of the Non-Aligned Movement. The World community, he said, must see to it that all-embracing mandatory sanctions are used against South Africa. Any delay in the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution No. 435 may have dangerous consequences for peace and stability in the south of Africa.

Speaking on behalf of the president of the Organisation of African Unity, The Foreign Minister of Senegal Ibrahima Fall urged the international community to secure complete isolation of the paratheid regime and increase assistance to the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the "frontline" states. Trying to delay independence for Namibia, Pretoria strives on the one hand, to present the problem of decolonization as a reflection of the East-West conflict -- which has absolutely no relation to it -- and, on the other, artificially links the question of independence for Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba) acting chairman of the U.N. special committee on the implementation of the declaration on decolonization, spoke highly of SWAPO's role as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people in the struggle for national liberation. He denounced the attempts made by certain Western powers, permanent members of the Security Council, to prevent collective and effective measures being taken against the racists who commit crimes in Namibia and acts of aggression against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

'Arafat, Others Speak

LD092223 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July TASS -- At the international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), expressed solidarity with the sons and daughers of Namibia in their just legitimate struggle against oppression. The cause of the Namibian people was similar to the cause of the Palestinians and South African peoples. The struggle was against a single enemy, "world imperialism", which supported racist regimes in order to reap benefits. The United States, as well as the United Kingdom, had prevented sanctions being levelled against South Africa. The attitude of Israel was similar despite resolutions of the United Nations. The two racist regimes of South Africa and Israel continued to exist to carry out their repressive policies in solidarity with the United States and under the shadow of that country, they continued to defy United Nations resolutions.

The Palestinian people continued to face American and Israeli aggression because of the strategic locations of Palestine, the area had been chosen to form the racist state of Israel. This had result in the diaspora of the Palestinian people. Just like the racist policy of South Africa against its neighbouring people, Israel continued its policy of aggression and repression. Water rights were obstructed, refugee camps were bombarded and efforts were made to exterminate the PLO. Despite the Israeli-American policies, the Palestinian and Lebanese people had succeeded in withstanding the pressure put upon in recent years. Sabra, Shatila and other refugee camps had been victims of barbarous acts by Israel. Barbaric acts continue today with the assistance of Israeli intelligence, and a blockade prevented essential supplies from reaching Palestinians. The United States and Israel had rejected the proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East had instead tried to forward a plan to create a "bantustan" in Trans-Jordania, and the Gaza area. However, the Palestinian people in the occupied territories had rejected these plans.

He deplored the United States policy of rejecting a moratorium on the arms race. He also deplored the strategic defense initiative taken by that country and pointed out that South Africa and Namibia provided an appropriate location for the United States to use radar to monitor outer space. Essential resources for the arms race were also found in the same area. It was not surprising, therefore, that the United States co-ordinated its activities with South Africa. The nuclear co-operation between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, with the support of the United States, was such that they refused agreements under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he continued.

He called for the immediate implementations of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia under the auspicies of SWAPO the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. All the resources of the PLO, however limited, would be made available to achieve the aims of the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa.

Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States, said the struggle of the Namibian People was going through a very important phase. The South African regime continued to oppose all solutions, despite the opposition of the international community. The prestige of the United Nations was being called into question. The moral authority of the United Nations and its presentation depended on the preservation of peace and security and of freedom throughout the world. If international law had no authority, it would be a dead letter, he said. Powerful states must uphold the rule of law, otherwise, the international community would collapse.

South African occupation, he said, was not merely a matter of occupation of territory and resources, but had dangerous human dimensions. It destabilized the Front-Line states. The Israeli occupation of Arab territories had similar results.

He said the Arab states reaffirmed the need to implement Security Council Resolution 435 as the only way to solve the Namibian question. He declared the full solidarity of the League of Arab States with the Namibian people. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, said the illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and was a challenge to the authority of the United Nations and the will of the international community.

The Western governments which claimed to be champions of civilized behavior and defenders of human rights, and which proclaimed their abhorrance of terrorism, bore a heavy responsibiliy for Pretoria's state terrorism and inhuman policies, he stated. They were not only silent spectators, but also provided support to that illegal racist minority regime. They obstructed the imposition of sanctions against the Pretoria regime. It was time that they recognized the bankruptcy of their policies, which were opposed by their own peoples. It was their duty, their obligation and their solemn responsibility to join the international community unequivocally in its support for the Namibian people in their just struggle for self-determination and independence.

SWAPO President Gives Views

LD101810 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 10 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Korochantsev and Igor Revyakin report:

Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), called on the USA, Britain and the FRG to stop conniving at the South African racist regime illegally occupying Namibia. It is necessary, he told a press conference here today that the Western powers should respond, at long last, to the demand of the international community on introducing all-embracing and mandatory sactions against the apartheid regime. It is possible only in this way to make Pretoria grant Namibia independence on the basis of U.S. Security Council Resolution 435.

The botha regime and its backers, said the SWAPO leader, are afraid of holding free elections in Namibia under a U.N. control, since they understand the great prestige of SWAPO won in the persistent struggle for freedom and independence of the country. Stubbornness of South African authorities in explained by their confidence that the USA continuing the notorious "constructive engagement" with Pretoria will not permit introduction of sanctions. However, all their attempts to reach a settlement in Namibia on the neo-colonialist basis and bring puppets into office in Windhoek are doomed. The Namibian people will intensify their liberation struggle as a response to the racists' intrigues, said S. Nujoma.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES U.S. BASE POLICY

LD100949 Moscow TASS in English 0936 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS news analyst Yuiry Kornilov:

Nothing is secret that shall not be made manifest. The truth of that old saying has once again been confirmed in Washington, where the public has learnt new data, which has long been classified, about the so-called "Base Policy" of the USA. It is evidence that U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board are in permanent and round-the-clock combat readiness at 20 U.S. airforce bases in Western Europe and in the Far East (including the FRG, Britain, Italy and South Korea). This is a fact, which cannot be but a source of most serious concern and alarm.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT once said that over the 27 years (from 1945 to 1972) U.S. troops practically daily meddled in the affairs of various countries almost in every part of the world. Today, that "power pressure" on all azimuths, which is based on the "neoglobalism doctrine" designed in Washington, is being exerted on an even broader, it can be said -- unprecedented scale. Suffice it to recall such facts as the "undeclared wars" against Afghanistan and Nicaragua unleashed by Washington, U.S. brigandage in Lebanon, the occupation of Grenada and the bandit attack against Libya. Washington has set out to consolidate its dominating role in all "vital" areas of the world and is banking on the so-called "forward basing system".

More than fifteen hundred military bases and facilities stationed on the territory of more than 30 states make the network of the seats of militarism and strongpoints of aggression created by the Pentagon.

This network is being incessantly broadened, in so doing they in Washington are out to draw their NATO partners into preparations for militaristic adventures. Quite recently the British "OBSERVER" published statements by Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, in which the latter bluntly urged all the NATO member countries to broaden their activity far outside the traditional bounds of Europe and spread it to the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Persian Gulf. But what about, one may ask, the old principle, according to which the NATO armed forces should not operate outside the block's clearly outlined "sphere of influence"? Weinberger described that principle as a worn-out geographical tag...

The militaristic hegemonistic "base policy" of the USA is strongly rejected by all who strive for improving the international climate rather than whipping up hatred. The Warsaw Treaty member states reaffirmed their position in favour of continuing on an international scale efforts with the aim of dismantling foreign military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories, stressed the communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the socialist states which was held in Budapest on June 10-11. The new data about the U.S. military bases, which were issued in the USA, are fresh proof of the whole importance and topicality of that statement.

U.S. 'SECRETLY VIOLATING' CW CONVENTION

LD101640 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

According to dispatches from Britain, work has been started on the island of Gruinart near the north-western coast of Scotland to do away with the aftermaths of experiments with bacteriological weapons conducted there by military agencies in 1942-1943. Analysts call attention to the fact that 43 years after the end of tests the contamination level on the island remains lethal and that it will take some two years to decontaminate fully the old proving ground for bacteriological weapons.

This story of the small island of Gruinart makes one think about disastrous aftermaths of large-scale development and use of bacteriological weapons for all mankind.

Experts emphasize that the destructive properties of bacteriological weapons and their effect on the environment and people are even more unpredictable than the effect of nuclear or chemical weapons. In the post-war years the USA was actively engaged in developing new types of bacteriological weapons and even studied ways of lifting viruses of Venezuelan equine encephalitis and G fever with the use of birds of passage (the so-called Pacific Project) to the territory of a potential enemy.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction is known to have come into force on March 26, 1975. The Soviet Union, the USA and some other states are participants in the convention. The Soviet Union is strictly abiding by all its obligations under the agreement.

Reports on the nearly 50-year contamination of "the Death Island," as residents of north-western Scotland call the former Gruinart Island, concurred in time with the publication of an article by the U.S. paper "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER," saying that the Thomas Jefferson University in the Pennsylvania State received an order on setting up a toxin research centre. The fact that the order was placed by the Pentagon, shows the military edge of these investigations. The University of Maryland was also recently awarded a Pentagon contract on studying the effect of the typhoid virus. There were press reports indicating that the USA was conducting tests in outlying districts of Chile on effects of bacteria on people. Secret work on developing bacteriological weapons has been conducted for 30 years by a U.S. Army laboratory in Fort Detrick.

There are all grounds to believe that Washington continues secretly violating the international convention banning bacteriological weapons, raising in front of mankind a new dreadful threat, unpredictable in its aftermaths.

ABRAMS 'MISREPRESENTED' USSR VIEW OF NICARAGUA

PM091544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Borisenkov "Rejoinder": "A Master of Deception"]

[Text] Appearing on television a few days ago, E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, tried in every possible way to justify Washington's strong-arm policy in Central America. A daunting task, especially in light of the world public outcry at the allocation of $100 million to the U.S. mercenaries, the "contras" who are territorizing the population of Nicaragua and neighboring countries. For this reason Abrams did not confine himself on this occasion to banal deliberations about the U.S. desire "to uphold democracy" in that region. Other traditional fabrications also seemed inadequate to him. He felt an irresistible urge to surprise the public with something unusual.

And so, recalling a recent exchange of views on Central American issues with Soviet experts, Abrams set about regaling television viewers with a tale insinuating that allegedly the U.S. policy which, you must understand, is directed against "Cuban and Nicaraguan terrorism" has met with understanding, no less, even in Moscow.

This is not really surprising, of course; U.S. officials are well versed in all sorts of conjectures. And as for Mr Abrams, he has built up quite a reputation as a misrepresenter of facts, a true master of lies.

As is known, by mutual understanding the meetings of Soviet and U.S. experts on regional issues have to be in the nature of businesslike discussions and, what is more -- at the proposal of the Americans themselves -- they have to be confidential.

Abrams has no qualms about violating accords if the need arises. This is not the first time that he has completely mispresented facts; indeed it is possible to say that at the State Department he specializes in the distortion and falsification of facts. Only out of modesty did he withhold that during the aforementioned exchange of views the Soviet representatives accused him directly of deliberate distortion of the talks held last year.

During the talks with him in May of this year the Soviet side once again assessed the U.S. policy in Central America unequivocally as UNLAWFUL, AGGRESSIVE, AND AMORAL. It was specifically stated that Washington is conducting a policy of real state terrorism there; it trains, funds, arms, and infiltrates gangs of mercenary thugs into sovereign countries and directs the criminal actions of the "contras."

Incidentally, a few days ago, the International Court in the Hague pronounced a similar ruling in respect of the use of mercenaries and other U.S. terrorist actions against Nicaragua.

Legitimate questions arise here. Is the U.S. side prepared to contribute in a businesslike fashion to the quest for solutions, the relaxation of tension, and the settlement of situations? Or is Abrams quite content with the fabrication of lies in the propaganda game?

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE DEFICIT ASSESSED

LD102034 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 10 TASS -- Trying to keep the economy "afloat" and reduce the huge federal budget deficit which topped 221 billion dollars in the 1985 fiscal year alone, the authorities are cutting down on social programmes spending, the "U.S.A. TODAY" writes. According to the National Council of Senior Citizens, this policy has resulted in 14.4 per cent of the Americans living below the "poverty Line". Many Americans, whose incomes at present are above the official living wage, can find themselves in a "poverty trap" at any time.

At the same time many American monopolies conceal large sums of money from the treasury every year. The payment of taxes on them could generate sums which would have been more than enough as expenditures for the needs of the American poor. In 1981-1983, for example, 128 U.S. corporations, which received a new profit of 57 billion dollars, did not pay a cent into the federal treasury., The administration and lawmakers on Capitol Hill are well aware of these facts. The prime cause behind the U.S. budget ailments remain unchanged: an astronomical military budget which has more than doubled since 1981.

NAJIBULLAH INTERVIEWED ON DRA SITUATION

LD101058 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Islamabad Jul 10 TASS -- During the previous rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks through a personal representative of the UN secretary-general in Geneva, Afghanistan had always adhered to a principled position based on goodwill and flexibility, Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said in an interview with the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM. He said that the outcome of the talks depends on the Pakistani side: If it acts in the interests of the Pakistani people and takes a constructive stand there will appear realistic possibilities for achieving progress. Pakistani representatives expressed willingness more than once to contribute towards a settlement of the situation around the DRA. But their actions contradict their fine-sounding statements. Indeed, it is political actions and not words that are the criterion for assessing Islamabad's position, he stressed.

When touching upon the question of a schedule for the withdrawal of the Soviet Limited Troop Contingent from Afghanistan, Najibullah said that this is a matter for the Soviet Union and Afghanistan alone to decide and they have reached agreement taking into account the supreme national interests of the DRA and the real situation around Afghanistan. The schedule for troop withdrawal suggested by the Afghan side at the Geneva talks was drawn up in accordance with this agreement. Najibullah stressed that the statement of the Government of Afghanistan of August 24, 1981, says directly that the goal and main content of a political settlement of the problem must be termination of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and creation of conditions precluding a resumption of interference in the future.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said that his party displays humaneness and goodwill towards those who have fallen victim to hostile propaganda. But it takes quite a different attitude to the traitors of the Afghan people -- the leaders of the gangs that are in the pay of imperialist states. Deep-going changes are taking place lately in the camp of the opposition and the PDPA is ready to hold talks with those who display good will. Najibullah stressed that revolutionary power can defeat the counter-revolution inside the country within a short span of time and establish peace throughout the territory of Afghanistan, provided aggression and interference from outside cease. He categorically rejected the possibility of the counter-revolutionary forces participating in the Geneva talks and stressed that they have no base inside Afghanistan and fully depend on aid from outside. Every year fifty thousand bandits are sent from Pakistan to Afghanistan after military training.

Refuting speculation about Afghanistan's possible involvement in subversion in the territory of Pakistan Najibullah said that the DRA is strictly guided by the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other countries. As to the attempt by the Pakistani leadership to blame other countries for its domestic problems, it is obvious to the entire world.

When asked about Iran's role in the undeclared war against the DRA, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said that the medieval regime of Iranian theologists is openly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs in violation of all international standards and principles. The Iranian regime spares no money or effort on the training of criminal gangs and sending them into Afghanistan for acts of subversion and for killing civilians.

In doing so Teheran cynically declares that it is exporting the so-called "Islamic Revolution". But such a policy is at variance with the aspirations of both the people of Iran and the people of Afghanistan.

Turning to the role of China in the undeclared war against the DRA, Najibullah said that there exists a secret collusion among the USA, its hirelings and Beijing.

The leadership of China is playing one of the main roles in the dirty war against the people and revolution of Afghanistan, Najibullah stressed. There are training camps in the territory of China where counter-revolutionaries undergo military training under Chinese instructors. Then they are sent with Chinese weapons in hand into Afghanistan in order to kill innocent people there.

Chinese mass media are waging, in unison with imperialist propaganda, a psychological warfare against Afghanistan. Every year China spends 200 million dollars on military aid to the counter-revolutionary forces based in Pakistani territory.

Najibullah stressed that it is American imperialism that is organizing the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Washington bears most of the responsibility for the killing of thousands of old people and children and for the most terrible crimes and destruction on Afghan soil. Hirelings from the counter-revolutionary gangs have already received over 2 billion dollars from the USA. The main aim of American imperialism is to raise insurmountable obstacles in the way of the social and economic development of Afghanistan, which is the main task of the April Revolution, Najibullah said in conclusion.

JOINT STATEMENT ADOPTED WITH DRA TRADE UNION

PM100910 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jul 86 p 3

["Joint Statement" by the AUCCTU and the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions under the general heading:"International Trade Union Movement: Strengthening Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, 'A.S. Pordeli, paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union 23 through 30 June at the AUCCTU's invitation. During its visit, talks were held with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev in which both sides showed complete tual understanding and expressed identical views on all questions discussed.

The Soviet side provided information about the work under way in the USSR to implement the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and about trade unions' contribution to implement the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development outlined by the congress.

The DRA delegates were also informed about the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in a situation in the world that has been drastically worsened by imperialism's militarist circles. Stress was placed here on the historic significance of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program put forward in the statement made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 and of the fundamentals of an all-embracing international security system contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress.

The world public's attention has also been drawn by the USSR's new peace-loving proposals to strengthen all-European security made during M.S. Gorbachev's friendly visit to Hungary and the large-scale initiatives put forward at the routine Warsaw Pact Political Consulative Committee conference in Budapest on 10-11 June.

'A.S. Pordeli confirmed the Afghan Central Council of Trade Union's support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy program, whose implementation would make it possible to radically improve the world situation.

The delegation noted that the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA is an integral part of the general line of the forces of imperialism and reaction of creating acute conflict situations in various parts of the world to fuel tension and prolong the arms race. They resolutely condemned the imperialists' new attempts to exacerbate the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

The AUCCTU delegation stressed that Soviet trade unions support and will continue to support the efforts of democratic Afghanistan and its trade unions to defend the country's sovereignty and the gains of the April Revolution.

The Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions expressed its support for the DRA Government's efforts to achieve the earliest possible political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, particularly through Afghan-Pakistani talks. The Afghan side stressed that a complete end to armed and any other kind of interference in the DRA's internal affairs on the part of reactionary and imperialist powers and a guarantee of its nonresumption must form the basic content of a settlement. The AUCCTU delegation expressed full support for the realistic and constructive program proposed by the DRA government.

Both delegations advocated a restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and the establishment of a new world economic order guaranteeing equal economic security for all states. They stressed that it is essential, if the living conditions of working people are to be improved and the backwardness of many states eliminated, that the principle of arming instead of development imposed by militarism give way to the opposite approach of disarming for development.

During the conversation there was a detailed discussion of questions of relations between the AUCCTU and the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions. It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship, genuine good-neighborliness, and all-round cooperation between the two trade union centers are steadily developing and deepening.

Special attention was paid to further expanding and improving Soviet-Afghan trade union cooperation. Plans for this cooperation in the next few years were drawn up.

The Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions expressed its deep gratitude for Soviet trade unions' diverse assistance in the formation and development of Afghan trade unions, in the social sphere, and in training Afghan trade union cadres.

The AUCCTU delegation stated that Soviet trade unions will continue to provide Afghan trade unions with necessary assistance and support in their efforts to carry out the tasks set them by the PDPA.

Both sides concluded by noting the usefulness and productiveness of the talks. The joint conviction was expressed that the development and strengthening of fraternal ties and cooperation between Soviet and Afghan trade unions make a considerable contribution to further strengthening friendship between our countries.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF SRV'S LE DUAN

LD101924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers deeply regret to inform the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union of the death of Comrade Le Duan, aged 79, an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people; eminent figure of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement; a great friend of the Soviet Union; and a general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, which occurred in the city of Hanoi on 10 July 1986 following a serious illness.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent condolences to the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the SRV State Council and the SRV Council of Ministers. The condolences say; Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people have learned with deep regret the news of the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. A bold courageous revolutionary, internationalist, an eminent figure of the international communist, workers and the national liberation movements, an indefatigable fighter for the cause of peace and socialism, a great friend of the Soviet Union, has left us. Comrade Le Duan devoted his entire glorious life to selfless service to the people and the ideals of the revolution. He was an outstanding representative of the cohort of Vietnamese revolutionaries, which headed and led to a victorious end the struggle of the oppressed masses of Vietnam against imperialism and reaction, for national liberation and socialism.

Through his life's work, Comrade Le Duan won the love and respect of the Vietnamese people, and recognition and authority in the international communist movement. A convinced Marxist-Leninist, close comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan for more than 20 years occupied the post of first secretary and later general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Holding the highest party post, he gave all his energy and rich political experience to resolving complex tasks of building socialism in Vietnam and ensuring lasting guarantees of its freedom and independence. Comrade Le Duan made a considerable contribution to the establishment and strengthening of the party's foreign policy line to the level of the Vietnamese people's desire to live peacefully and happily. It was his constant concern to strengthen the close ties of the three fraternal peoples of Indochina in the name of joint struggle for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The communists of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people highly value the indefatigable efforts of Comrade Le Duan, who consistently stood for consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPV and the CPSU, socialist Vietnam and the Soviet Union, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. His outstanding services in the struggle for peace and security on earth were noted by the Order of Lenin, awards of other socialist countries, and the International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace among nations. Sharing the deep sorrow of the Vietnamese communists and the entire Vietnamese people caused by the grave loss, we express our firm belief that the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese people, inspired by the behests of President Ho Chi Minh and his comrade-in-arms, Comrade Le Duan, and by the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV, will score new victories in socialist construction, will continue to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation and the cohesion of the socialist community and will make a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace in the whole world. On this path, the communists and all working people of Vietnam can -- just as they could in the past -- count on the unvarying support of the CPSU and all Soviet people, say the condolescences of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELFGATION

AU090756 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Bulgaria - USSR: Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

Moscow, July 8 (BTA) -- Mr. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR received Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who is in Moscow in connection with the session of the Intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Co operation.

During the talk both sides exchanged views on questions related to the further cooperation between the two countries in the priority spheres of socialist economic integration.

The two sides paid special attention to the widening of the cooperation and to the utilization of new forms in this field, to the strengthening of the direct contacts between industrial enterprizes and techno-scientific organizations, to the improvement of the activity of joint enterprises, to the exchange of the accumulated experience.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov has also talk with Mr. Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations.

Mr. Yuriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, had a meeting with Mr. Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology.

The two sides discussed questions related to the carrying out of the comprehensive programm for techno-scientific progress of the C.M.E.A. member-states up to the year 2000. An agreement was signed between the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Bulgarian Committee for Research and Technology on establishing of temporary techno-scientific team for research in the sphere of architecture and mathematical provision of highly productive computer systems, as well as an agreement on techno-scientific cooperation on the problem: "Development of a system for accelerated education on the basis of new information technology."

YAKOVLEV RECEIVES BCP'S STOYAN MIHAILOV

LD092121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Yakovlev received Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Stoyal Mihailov. During the conversation, which passed in a warm, fraternal atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress in the ideological field. Certain questions of the further development and deepening of coordinated action by the two parties in the sphere of information and culture were discussed.

AUCCTU SIGNS PACT WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD092110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1116 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 9 July (TASS) -- An agreement was signed today in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria between the AUCCTU and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

It envisages the further development of cooperation between the two countries' trade union centers. The document notes their readiness to promote in an all-round manner the deepening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the 13th BCP Congress. The agreement was signed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

VLASOV HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

PM091124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jul -- A USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs delegation headed by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs A.V. Vlasov has been on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the talks there was a broad exchange of work experience and a discussion of topical questions of strengthening the rule of law and law and order in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress.

A.V. Vlasov was received by G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW 7-10 JULY

Talks With Yakovlev

LD101849 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Enache, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, visited Moscow 7-10 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. A meeting was held with Comrade Yakovlev. The development of ties between the CPSU and the RCP in ideological work were discussed. Present at the tasks was Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Message for Gorbachev

AU101347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 10/7/1986 -- During the talks conducted by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, with A.N. Yakovlev, secreatary of the CC of the CPSU, messages were exchanged between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev.

During the talks which passed in a working, friendly atmosphere, aspects of collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU were approached, and a plan of ideological collaboration was signed between the RCP and the CPSU, which sets the guidelines of this activity over 1986-1990.

During their sojourn in the Soviet Union, the RCP delegation also conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the CPSU, the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in the capital and the Moscow region.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Televised Press Conference

LD101708 Moscow Television in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Press conference by French President Francois Mitterrand at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow on 10 July; Mitterrand speaks in French with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded; journalists not identified.]

[Text] [Mitterrand] Ladies and gentlemen, the holding of this press conference was envisaged long ago. It was included in the official program of my visit to the Soviet Union, and so I think there is no need for any introduction, as everyone knows what is concerned. If I were to try and enumerate to you everything that has happened during the course of these 3 days, I would only say what you already know. Therefore, I will stress once more that they were 3 well-filled days. They were occupied mainly with talks with Mr Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also with Messrs Gromyko and Ryzhkov. At the same time, French ministers had meetings with corresponding Soviet ministers. All these meetings were imbued with content, and this gives me the opportunity to reply in detail to your questions. And so I am listening to you and ready to let you have the floor.

[Journalist, in French with superimposed Russian translation] How do you appraise the prospects of the holding of a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorgachev?

[Mitterrand] I believe both sides want a meeting. That is the psychological and political reality. I have gained the impression from my conversation with Mr. Gorbachev that both sides want this meeting. However, quite a few obstacles still exist and therefore, it is still too early to say when this meeting will take place. [Mitterrand is heard to say in French at this point: "to say today whether it will take place and when it will take place."]

[Journalist, in French with superimposed Russian translation] Mr. President, in your conversations with Mr. Gorbachev were any common positions revealed on questions of disarmament?

[Mitterrand] First of all, I would like to say that one should not confuse the exchange of opinions of the sides during state visits with official negotiations. I did not come here to conduct negotiations. The facts which I gleaned during the meetings that took place are extremely interesting and useful and open up a wide field for thought. The results of the conversations with Mr. Gorbachev gave me no little food for thought. Now I must think all of this over carefully and discuss it with the appropriate competent organs. It is quite probable that all of this might lead to the formulation of some concrete proposals. France has never avoided resolving important questions. However, I repeat, one should not confuse two different types of activity. I did not come here to conduct negotiations. We only received certain preliminary outlines and indications. France has the highest degree of interest in resolving questions of disarmament and cannot remain indifferent while they are being resolved. It is a question only of the form of the participation, and where to start from. There are very many proposals in this respect. In particular, the Soviet side, and Mr. Gorbachev personally, have put forward truly sensational proposals recently. They can be evaluated in different ways. But these proposals exist.

They concern nuclear weapons as a whole, strategic nuclear forces, medium-range nuclear forces, and also conventional types of weapons and chemical weapons. There are still many areas where much remains to be done but I have listed just the main ones.

[Journalist, in French with superimposed Russian translation] Mr President, during your talks with Mr. Gorbachev did you not get the impression that the USSR is ready to move along a more concrete and positive path in the sphere of East-West relations?

[Mitterrand] I would like to say that, today more than ever before, Mr. Gorbachev seems to me an extremely modern man, a man of his time. He approches the resolution of problems in the form in which they exist today in 1986. Of course, he is guided by certain concepts and a certain view of the world. But the whole world as it exists in 1986 will change in the future and it requires a definition of what it will be like in the future. One can emphasize the possibility of detente but one can also emphasize the possibility of detente but one can also emphasize the probability of the outbreak of war.

All these possibilties are also permanently present today; they are constantly existing and are a constant reality. Realization of the fact that the arms race damages all, even those who extract material profit from it, belongs to the range of such realities. I would like to reiterate that Mr. Gorbachev seems to me a man of our times who is perfectly aware of the basic realities of the world and of the need to direct human and economic resources at achieving the results which would serve the common good, the common flourishing and development, instead of being spent for some other purposes. The Soviet Union's position is in favor of disarmament. Nevertheless, the USSR is a country which is well-armed and capable of developing most sophisticated varieties of weapons. And until we overcome the difference of the present period, we ought to take that into account. The Soviet Union does take it into account and every country will do the same.

[Simak] Stefan Simak, Czechoslovak Radio. As we know, a great deal of attention at the talks was paid to issues of European security. Mr President, what is your attitude toward the new initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries which were announced in Budapest?

[Mitterrand] France not only participates in the Stockholm conference, but it has come forward as one of the initiators of such talks. All this bears witness to the interest which is paid by it to issues of European security. Without neglecting the interests of its partners throughout the world and the interests of its closest friends in the framework of the European Community -- its allies -- France has joined in dialogue with the Soviet Union. This is a very important and fundamental dialogue in which France has a historic privilege. Participation in the European Conferences on Security and Cooperation is an important cause which is permanently monitored by French diplomats, those who are in charge of this field in our political activities. We have been briefed on the wishes and intentions of the Soviet side in this respect, just as the Soviet Union is well aware of the intentions and wishes of France. From this point of view, in my opinion, the Budapest proposals are part of the Soviet peace proposals which I regard as very interesting.

This does not mean at all, however, that everything that is being proposed is accepted by France as something unconditional. Without question we are for negotiations, we are for the attainment of accords between our countries, but in the course of the forthcoming negotiations and heated discussions the details will naturally have to be finalized and the positions determined.

[Journalist] Mr President, you have spoken to President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev about the fate and prospects of SALT-II. What view did the French side voice?

[Mitterrand] The French side simply voiced the wish that the existing treaties -- at whatever stage of diplomatic finalization they are, and I particularly have in mind SALT-II should be observed without fail. Since our intention is disarmament, there is no point in going in the direction of superarmament. When it comes to treaties, one should set out with the intention of consolidating what has been achieved, not destroying it.

And now, if I may, I should like to conclude our work. But I should first like to say a few words about the French delegation's stay in Moscow.

I already visited Moscow 2 years ago. Since then, I have received Mr Gorbachev in Paris. Even then considerable progress was made in achieving mutual understanding and a desire to make progress along the road of improving our bilateral relations. It was also planned to continue the search for a solution to international problems. As far as bilateral relations are concerned, there are very many opportunities here -- they include trade and all the other types of cooperation. From meeting to meeting, we are seeing increasingly significant and consistent progress being established in our relations.

However, I would not like this press conference to come to an end without having the opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Soviet leadership and to General Secretary Gorbachev for the reception given to us, and in our person, to France. For all of us and for me personally, this holds great hopes. Everything that has been said by us here was said to the point and directly. We are the allies of our allies. We are not lone pilgrims engaging in the examination of questions relating to equal balance in the world. We are devoted to our distinctive character and take into account the fact that we are representatives of Europe. We have specific historical experience of links with the Russia of the past, just as with the Soviet Union. This experience covers many centuries and is woven into the canvas of our history. We consider that we should preserve the tradition of our active relations. On the one hand, it is a question of solidarity with our allies, and on the other, of the individual identity and independent policy of France, which is striving to observe its interests.

We are profoundly satisfied with the meetings in Moscow and express words of gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown toward us, and also for the open and deepened nature of the conversations which took place. In our view, it is precisely that which opens up prospects for the future and allows us to think that from one year to the next France and the Soviet Union will deepen and multiply not only points of contact, but also mutual cooperation. [applause]

Mitterrand Departs Moscow

LD101844 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand and his wife left Moscow for Paris this evening. At Vnukovo airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and France, a guard of honor was mounted.

Francois Mitterrand and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko reviewed the honor guard of Soviet soldiers.

At the aircraft steps, Comrade Gromyko and his wife, Comrade Shevardnadze and his wife, and other officials gave Francois Mitterrand and his wife a warm farewell. French Minister of Foreign Affairs Raimond and other officials who accompanied Francois Mitterrand on his trip to the USSR, left with him.

U.S., French Reaction Cited

PM100934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA/TASS report: "Dialogue in the Name of Peace"]

[Excerpts] The beginning in Moscow of Soviet-French top-level talks and the speeches exchanged at a Kremlin dinner by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and President F. Mitterrand of the French Republic are being widely commented on by the mass information media in various countries. Television and radio broadcasts and press reports note that the political dialogue begun last year in Paris on cardinal problems of the international situation, which remains tense and needs to be improved, is being continued in Moscow, which persistently and purposefully works to preserve and strengthen peace. Publications by foreign mass information organs draw particular attention to the fact that the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand are proceeding in the characteristic spirit of sincerity and a desire for mutual understanding, and in an atmosphere of the great responsibility for European and international security and for the state of Soviet-French relations that rests with the leaders of the two countries.

France: The Soviet Union is guided in its foreign policy not by military interests but by the desire to hold talks whose aim is to conclude agreements aimed at ending the arms race, LE MONDE points out. It stresses that Paris welcomes the USSR's efforts to impart a more active nature to the process of stabilizing peace and security.

In his speech the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed that Europe is expected to set an example of cohabitation [sozhitelstvo] by sovereign, different, but peace-loving states aware of their interdependence and basing their relations on trust, L'HUMANITE writes. Together with its allies, the USSR recently put forward major proposals on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, which makes it possible to demolish fears -- hypocritical and deliberate -- that the elimination of nuclear weapons on the continent would supposedly tilt the balance in favor of the socialist countries, which are allegedly superior in conventional arms. In this connection the Soviet leader urged that equilibrium be sought at a lower level, noting that this task is realistic and urgent and that the USSR has a right to hope for a positive and specific response from the West.

Reporting on the start of Soviet-French top-level talks, French Television Channel 1 describes the atmosphere as good and points out that the USSR greets the arrival of the French president with satisfaction and expects that the further development of Soviet-French political dialogue and mutually profitable cooperation will help to establish detente and strengthen peace in Europe and international security. [passage omitted]

The United States: The Soviet leader said that Europe must not be regarded as a "theater of military operations" and, as it has accumulated valuable experience in peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, it is expected to set an example of such cohabitation [sozhitelstvo], THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. The WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Moscow says: The Soviet leader has urged a renewal of detente in Europe, which would seem to signify a new Soviet diplomatic offensive; he urged that new life be breathed into the all-European process begun in Helsinki.

[Paragraph continues] For his part the French president stressed the need for Europe to once again really become the main character in its own history so that it can play its own role to the full as a factor of balance and stability in international relations.

Despite the fact that the United States, the Soviet leader said, torpedoed the opportunity to coordinate positions on human contacts at the Bern conference, Moscow is ready to be guided in practice by the Bern draft, although it has not been formally approved due to opposition from the United States, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency states. [passage omitted]

Commentator Views Talks

LD110848 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Commentary by observer Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] The 4-day Soviet-French summit has just ended in Moscow. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov comments:

The summit has taken place at a crucial time for both Europe and the world as a whole. The future of mankind and the very life on earth depend on the settlement of such problems as the curbing of the arms race and the prevention of a nuclear war. Under such circumstances, the two nations' adherence to talks, disarmament, and the relaxation of tensions is extremely important.

The Soviet Union and France belong to different social systems. They are members of different political alliances, but these do not prevent them from being friendly countries. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Francois Mitterrand have once again confirmed that cooperation between the two nations makes it easier to normalize [the] international situation. Of course, the two sides do not agree on everything, but they are in favor of achieving new understandings in halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament. The two sides agreed that accords which restrain the arms race, its spread to other spheres, should not be destroyed.

The Soviet Union and France also agree to work together for a successful end of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures in Europe and plan talks on combatting international terrorism. The two countries will further develop their economic ties. In 1988 the second joint space flight of Soviet and French spacemen will be conducted on a Soviet spaceship.

Well, the results of the Soviet-French summit in Moscow reflect, in my view, a very definite political approach to Europe and a philosophy which is shared not only by the Soviet and French people but many other Europeans. Its essence is to regard Europe not as a war theater but as an area of the relaxation of tension, disarmament and cooperation. As is known, some policy-makers in Washington and NATO claim that priority should should be given to the further increase of a military build-up in Europe. Several types of weapons of mass destruction were developed in the United States especially for Europe. Among them are neutron warheads, binary chemical bombs and projectiles and also Pershing-2 missiles. According to the Pentagon spokesmen, all these armaments have been built especially and mostly for deployment in Europe. To further increase nuclear, chemical, and other arsenals in Europe would mean, however, to increase the threat of catastrophe. There are 150 nuclear reactors and hundreds of chemical plants on the continent. Several conventional artillery shells are sufficient to destroy a reactor and take away many human lives.

It is clear that any armed conflict in Europe would be a detonator of a worldwide catastrophe. The latest Soviet proposals on disarmament and the relaxation of tensions in Europe are aimed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements before it is too late. And the Soviet-French summit in Moscow is another indication that understanding and cooperation between East and West are possible on the basis of reciprocity.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD101212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR foreign affairs minister, received Roland Dumas, chairman of the "France-USSR" parliamentary friendship group of the French National Assembly, today.

Both sides stressed the significance of the talks held in Moscow between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Francois Mitterrand of France.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TURKEY

LD091627 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ankara July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Chelyshev reports:

A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Vladimir Orlov arrived for an official visit here today at the invitation of the Presidium of Turkey's Grand National Assembly.

At the airport, the head of the Soviet delegation made a statement for the press. He emphasized that the Soviet parliamentarians "came with good intentions and sincere wish to contribute to the consolidation of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Turkish peoples, of the ties between the two countries and hope that their visit to Turkey will bring positive results".

Meets With Turkish Premier

LD101920 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ankara July 10 TASS -- Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal today received a Soviet parliamentary delegation staying here. The delegation is led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Vladimir Orlov. Prospects for the development of Soviet-Turkish relations, the possibilities of widening economic ties between the two countries as well as some international problems were discussed during the meeting.

Both sides declared for the development of goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey and for the continuation of political contacts.

W. GERMANY'S GENSCHER RECEIVES ISRAELYAN

LD102013 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 10 TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, Viktor Israelyan, who is staying currently here, was received by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with representatives of the FRG government superivising arms reduction and disarmament issues.

The consultations that were held focused on a complex of disarmament issues, primarly the issue of general and complete ban of chemical weapons. Viktor Israelyan set forth new Soviet proposals on a wide range of the arms race reduction issues discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES W. EUROPEAN POLITICIANS

Belgian CP's Luis van Geyt

LD072030 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- A meeting between secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Luis van Geyt was held here. Luis van Geyt is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The importance of the struggle conducted by various political and public forces on the basis of a broad platform of radical improvement of the international situation was emphasised during the conversation that passed in a comradely atmosphere. This is promoted in a decisive degree by the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at ensuring security, at the removal of the threat of nuclear war and consolidation of universal peace.

The readiness to develop friendly ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium was emphasised by both sides.

FRG's Egon Bahr

LD091507 TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Test] Moscow, 9 Jul (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today in the CPSU Central Committee Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, who is in Moscow in connection with a preparatory session of the working group of the International Commission on Disarmament and Security ("Palme Commission").

During the meeting, problems of strengthening peace and security in Central Europe and new proposals of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states Political Consultative Committee in Budapest were discussed.

MORE ON CONSEQUENCES OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Balts Forced Into Area

PM101126 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Jul 86 p 7

[Arve Hoff dispatch: "Forcibly Sent to Chernobyl"]

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Jul -- The Foreign Ministry in Latvia is among those who have issued denials, but the East European Solidarity Committee (OESK) in Stockholm is adhering firmly to its statements that at least 1,000 people from the Baltic countries have been sent to Chernobyl as forced labor.

According to OESK spokesman Ulo Ignats, the Soviet Armu carried out a large-scale "mobilization" on the night of 6 May -- a little over a week after the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. Around 300 people from the city of Parnu and around 700 from other places in southern Estonia were taken, either at home or at their workplaces, and sent to Chernobyl to take part in the cleanup work after the accident, it is claimed. The same thing is said to have happened later in other parts of the Baltic region.

"We have totally reliable information that there have been similar enforced mobilizations in Latvia, but as yet we have not received any figures from there. It is probable that there were also mobilizations in Lithuania," Ignats said.

The OESK, which chiefly consists of Baltic exiles, is thought to have good information channels into the littoral states on the eastern shore of the Baltic. Other Baltic exile circles say that they have received similar information.

"Around 200 workers and students were forcibly recruited from Tallinn in Estonia," said Ants Kippar, who is chairman of the Swedish aid center for political prisoners in his homeland. He added that he got his information from the Estonian resistance movement.

Alex Milits, who broadcasts in Estonian on a local radio station in Stockholm, has also received reports of the mobilization.

"It is said that people have volunteered for the Komsomol brigades that are being sent to Chernobyl. But the truth is that anyone chosen cannot refuse," Milits said.

Komsomol is the name of the CPSU youth organization. However, among those who have been forcibly mobilized there are said to be a large number of pensioners -- alongside students and working people, OESK claims. In the latter category it is primarily drivers and tractor operators who have been sent, it is said.

Radiation Monitoring Continues

PM101201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent N. Baklanov report from the area of the Chernobyl AES under the rubric "From the Scene of the Action": "Aerial Surveillance Above the Reactor"]

[Text] Kiev's Zulyany Airport. AN-24 and YAK-40 passenger aircraft take off at intervals. We are waiting for our turn. At last we get the "go-ahead." [paragraph continues]

We make for our AN-30, detailed to carry out radiation surveillance. The engines rev up on the takeoff run, suddenly we are airborne, and the streets, squares, and parks of the capital of the Ukraine are drifting past below us. The AN-30 changes direction sharply and sets course along the Dnepr toward Chernobyl...

While we are making our way to our destination we have time to look around. The inside of the aircraft seems unusually spacious: There are only a few seats, but on the other hand there is a great number of instruments and devices designed to carry out special tasks.

"This aircraft was prepared for us by specialists from the O.K. Antonov experimental design bureau in a short time," A. Ivanov, head of a laboratory of the Institute of Applied Geophysics of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, told me. "We needed a replacement. Our main aircraft from which we carried out aerial surveillance on the first days after the accident is now being decontaminated.

"This is a radiograph," the scientist explains, "an instrument that registers the area's background radiation on a special tape. It has been modernized and operates within a wide range from fractions of microroentgens to hundreds of roentgens. Incidentally, no such powerful doses are being registered around the station. You will see for yourself, we will work mainly with microroentgens and milliroentgens."

We end our inspection of the aircraft in the navigator's compartment, the glazed nose section of the fuselage. Standing behind the seat in which flight navigator A. Yevseyev is bending over a map we look down on the picturesque banks of the Kiev reservoir, tousled, undulating golden wheat fields, and cosy toylike villages...

Andrey Borisovich Ivanov taps my shoulder and points to a side wall.

"These instruments can also measure radiation levels," I hear his voice through the din of the engines.

I notice that the needles are oscillating, reacting sensitively to the changes of radiation on earth. They have just swung to the right -- we are flying over a contaminated area. The next moment they swing sharply toward zero, reflecting the cleanliness of the bay over which we are flying.

"The water virtually along the whole length of the Dnepr produces no readings of any significance," A. Ivanov comments on the situation. "On the whole, radiation levels are relatively low [nevysokiye]."

Contrary to my expectations it was people rather than instruments that first noted our crossing into the 30-km zone. Senior engineer V. Mamakin, working on the radiograph, shouted as he pointed downward:

"The demarcation line!"

Meanwhile the radiograph continued to draw steady lines across the paper. The needles of the instruments showed no sharp "swings" either. Catching my surprised look, Valeriy Petrovich explains:

"The zone was established with a safety margin. The background radiation will rise later, nearer to the station. You will see for yourself..."

But this did not prove quite so simple. On our way to Chernobyl we ran into a storm cloud. Bright flashes of lightning momentarily lit up the darkened sky. Then heavy drops of rain began drumming against the glazed nose of the aircraft...

The navigator works particularly hard at a time like this, mapping the best possible course in an effort to get the aircraft out of the storm as quickly as possible. Suddenly cracks of light appeared in the clouds. N. Kallistov, the commander of the AN-30, pointed the machine in that direction. A minute later the cabin was lit up by the sun's rays and on the ground our winged shadow was trailing behind us.

"Attention, we proceed with our work!" Ivanov's voice came through the earphones. "Position - 371. Time - 16:30." Soon afterward he gave the next position and the time we passed over it. The senior engineer immediately entered these data on the tape. Subsequently these data will be used to compile the "latest" background radiation chart of the area.

"On any chart it is undersirable to have 'blank areas,' and this is especially true of our chart," copilot Yu. Martynyuk says. "This is why it is so important that we do not deviate from the set course, that we do not leave out any places. We crisscross the sky like a shuttle from north and south, from west to east. Any every time we shift slightly sideways. In this way the entire surveyed area comes into the field of instruments."

The station appeared suddenly. V. Kimov, squadron commander of the Myachkovskoye aviation enterprise, makes a U-turn and on the next tack we pass the reactor. The twisted, buckled metal structures are clearly visible. I glance at the instruments: The needles have swung to the right, the automatic recording devices of the radiograph note an increased radiation level.

"The dosages are no longer what they were, of course," A. Ivanov comments on the instrument readings. "They have decreased substantially..."

We did not return to Kiev until late afternoon. During the 4 hours 45 minutes our aircraft -- piloted by airmen form the famous Moscow Oblast Myachkovskoye aviation enterprise, known for its air aces and specializing in the performance of special missions -- flew 20 stretches in a crissscross pattern. In all, some 600 positions were recorded on the chart.

"These flights enable us to compile up-to-date charts of the radiological situation in the area," S. Avdyushin, director of the Institute of Applied Geophysics, told me later. "And these datta were needed not only in the first days after the accident when they were taken into account in the decision to evacuate the population but also during the entire period that has followed. How else could we realistically evaluate the development of the situation in and around the station? Our studies revealed, for instance, that a number of the villages in the 30-km zone are safe in terms of radiation and the decision was made to allow the evacutated inhabitants to return home.

PRODUCT CHECKS AT KIEV MARKETS OUTLINED

PM301131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by N. Baklanov: "Around the Market With a Radiation Meter"]

[Text] In one of its recently published reports IZVESTIYA discussed the close attention devoted to monitoring the purity of the water in the Dnepr, the Desna, and other reservoirs since the very first day after the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Our material today deals with the subject of checking products entering the trade network and market.

Arriving at the Lukyanovskiy market, we immediately noticed that only one of the gates was open -- the rest were locked. This had been done, as it transpired, to facilitate the monitoring of products coming into the market. Another new sign was the line formed at the entrance to the veterinary and sanitary laboratory. We squeezed our way inside and found ourselves in a small, clean room. Here we had an opportunity to see how products are being checked for radiation.

A potential vendor mashes into a freshly washed glass jar and equally carefully washed strawberry. The vessel containing the aromatic mixture is taken by radiation monitor O. Khoba. He goes behind a partition and inserts a radiation monitoring "probe" into the jar. He closely follows the movement of the instrument dial and then nods his head in approval:

"The strawberry is within the norm..."

"We are checking all products coming into the market according to the methods approved by Kiev's chief state sanitary inspector and the deputy director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute," M. Portnaya, acting laboratory chief, joins in the conversation. "On the whole, vegetables, fruit, and meat correspond to the established norms, but there are also causes where they turn out to be contaminated with radioactivity. These products are naturally rejected and do not go on sale. No one has the right to trade in the market without a certificate from us."

There are still people, however, we do not understand what they are up against and who try to get around the set rules. Before our very eyes one of them tried to get strawberries into the market, bypassing the monitoring -- he was pushing trays full of berries under the locked gates. But his actions made onlookers so indignant that he hastily withdrew and loaded his strawberries back into his Zhiguli.

"It is precisely in order to expose this type of person, who is prepared to put people's health at risk for the sake of money, that we have someone constantly on duty among the stalls," N. Silenko, volunteer members of the Schevchenkovskiy Rayon militia department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, war veternan, and worker at the "Arsenal" plant, says. "When we arrest these people, we fine them for breaking trade rules and throw them out of the market."

"Have there been many of those today?"

"We caught nine before midday."

Equally strict control has been set up at other markets in the city. We were convinced of this when we visited the central Bessarabskiy market, where we met V. Dorofeyev, chief administrator of the Kiev markets.

"In order to facilitate monitoring of products, some of the summer markets have been closed at the decision of the gorispolkom," Vitaliy Nikolayevich says. "But the main group of more popular traditional markets is working. They have all been supplied with instruments for radiation analysis. Our main attention is now concentrated on strawberries: We are at the height of a rich harvest. Incidentally, in comparison with last year, the sale of strawberries during the first 10 days of June has dropped by only 15 percent. In order to avoid waiting lines at laboratories and for people's convenience, cooperative societies have set up inspection points locally for the population to bring their berries. The appropriate radiation checks are carried out at these points...."

Sanitary regulations have also become stricter at all markets in the city -- trading areas are now washed down three times a day, and there are also extra cleaning hours during which there is a general cleanup.

Understandably, people are concerned about the quality not only of market products but also of products entering the state network. V. Verukh, chief of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Trade central special laboratory, reported that the most rigid inspection norms are strictly observed there also.

We had an opportunity to observe how the analyses are carried out. Radiologist N. Prokhorchuk took a small receptacle the size of a matchbox, filled it with fresh honey, and placed it on a shelf in a lead case. Before this was done a natural background reading had been taken of the interior. Five minutes later the radiologist recorded the readings on the instruments and calculated the result using a special formula. The honey proved to be quite fit for consumption.

"This is how we carry out express analyses," Nadezhda Konstantinova said, going on together with V. Yerukh to explain to us in detail that, as the radioactivity falls, increasingly accurate and sophisticated instruments are needed, equipped with computer technology and an electronic memory and capable of taking x-ray photographs. At present apparatus of this kind is clearly in short supply.

We visited another laboratory on the same day, at the Kiev No 2 Refrigeration Combine. With pleasure and with a light heart, as they say, we tried various types of ice cream which, in radiation terms, was 100 times purer than the established norms.

"We fully monitor raw material coming into the combine," A. Zakusilova, chief of the food technology laboratory, said. "They we check the mixture prepared for the ice cream, and finally we make an analysis for the third time 'on the way out.'"

We think that the news of this guaranteed triple check on ice cream, which is so popular these summer days, will be pleasant to hear for the many residents of Kiev and guests in the Ukrainian capital. We can add to this that equally safe are the kvass, mineral waters, fruit juices, and other cooling drinks on sale at the numerous "Prokhlada" points, in cosy cafes under sunshades, and in stores and kiosks. We were told this by Skorobogatov, first deputy chief of the Kiev Gorispolkom Trade main administration.

"This summer, in comparison with the same period last year, the sale of nonalcoholic drinks has increased 20 percent," Viktor Sergeyevich says. "At present we are selling as much as 300-400 metric tons of kvass per day, whereas last year 300 tons was the record for the hottest nonworking days."

We concluded our assignment on radiation checks on products with a highly prosaic but pleasant matter: We visited a market and bought a whole bag of young potatoes, freshly picked cucumbers, spring onions, and, of course, the famous Kiev strawberries....

Journalists Receive Awards

PM101036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Journalist Awards"]

[Text] The Secretariat of the USSR Union of Journalists Board has conferred the title of USSR Union of Journalists prize-winner and awarded a diploma, gold medal, and money prize to a group of journalists who took an active part in covering the events connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. It included:

Nikolay Petrovich Latsis and Lidiya Petrovna Malinovskaya -- editor and executive secretary of the Chernobylskiy Rayon newspaper ZNAMYA POBEDY;

Vasiliy Georgiyevich Cherniy and Lyubov Petrovna Slobodchik -- editor and correspondent of the large-circulation newspaper of the Chernobyl AES TRIBUNA ENERGETIKA;

Lyubov Spiridovna Yanyuk, Aleksandr Alekseyevich Sokol, and Aleksandr Vasilyevich Tertychnyy -- journalists of the republic newspapers RADYANSKA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY, and RABOCHAYA GAZETA;

Valeriy Sergeyevich Pisarevskiy, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Grishankov, Leonid Grigoryevich Samoylenko, Gennadiy Konstantinovich Dusheyko, Valentin Antonovich Yurchenko, Yuriy Viktorovich Zhukov, Aleksey Ivanovich Petrunya, Vladimir Adamovich Repik, and Valentin Ivanovich Vernodubenko -- journalists of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and RATAU;

Arsentiy Andreyevich Sakun -- editor of Gomel Oblast's Khoykinskiy Rayon newspaper LENINSKIY STYAG -- and Ivan Aleksandrovich Kuksya -- BELTA own correspondent;

Vladimir Stepanovich Gubarev, Mikhail Semenovich Odinets, and Albert Makarovich Nazarenko -- journalists of the newspaper PRAVDA;

Andrey Vladimirovich Illesh of the newspaper IZVESTIYA;

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Dolgopolov and Petr Grigoryevich Polozhevets of the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA;

Stanislav Fedoroivich Prokopchuk of the newspaper TRUD;

Anatoliy Petrovich Polyakov and Vitaliy Yevgenyevich Ankov of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA;

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Krutov, Mikhail Dmitriyevich Kotilevskiy, Vladimir Romanovich Mikhaylenko, Vladimir Yuryevich Sokolov, and Yevgeniy Grigoryvich Shmatrikov -- workers of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting;

Lev Vasilyevich Chernenko and Vladimir Ilich Itkin -- workers of TASS.

FURTHER ON PROCEEDINGS OF 8TH WRITERS CONGRESS

Lizichev Address

PM301335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Second Editon pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "Fulfilling a Noble Mission; at the 8th USSR Writers Congress"]

[Excerpts] The creative debate which has unfolded at the Eighth USSR Writers' Congress is imbued with a sense of responsibility for the fate of Soviet culture and the spiritual climate in society. On 25 June the congress continued its work in Moscow.

Soviet writers, the speakers noted, are faced with the task of more fully and vividly portraying people who exemplify the high standards of socialist morality, mature thinking, and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. The Communist Party, which acutely and exactingly raised the issue of increased social reinforcement from literature and art at its 27th Congress, expects commitment to the party from the master of the pen.

Speaking about the improvement of the social climate, the speakers emphasized the undisputed fact that living, thinking, and writing about life has become more interesting. It is no accident that the country's creative life has become noticeably more active. The debate about the writer's place in the social order has become more pointed, responsible, and ultimately more intelligent. Works have already appeared which are in step with the spirit of the times, awaken people's consciences, and demand that the reader summon up his sense of civic duty. Rising above the transient circumstances of the daily life, the writer today must discern the political meaning and ideological essence of every phenomenon.

The renewal carried out by the party is a great boon of our time, delegates noted. We are seeing many things with new eyes, and much that has been previously written now seems timid, shallow, smoothed over. The restructuring which is currently under way in all spheres of life applies to the writers' organization as well. Analyzing the creative activity of the union, the speakers noted that it suffers from bureaucracy and stage management, which serve no one and counter creative interests. The congress must sum up what is currently taking place in writers' thoughts and in their manuscripts and elect a truly effective board.

The attention of many speakers was focused on problems pertaining to the development of criticism as a means of shaping taste, developing the sense of truth and beauty, and giving expression to national consciousness.

Addressing the congress delegates, Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, noted that in our country's history the "man at arms" has always occupied a worthy place. Literature has given us brilliant examples of the Bolshevik soldier and sailor storming the ancient, decaying system; it produced Vasiliy Chapayev [story by D. Furmanov about the legendary civil war hero] and Pavka Korchagin [N. Ostrovskiy "How the Steel Was Tempered"] during the civil war period and a whole galaxy of fighters who forged a path through the incredible difficulties of the Great Patriotic War to win the cherished victory.

Today, in the peactime eighties, a number of good books have also been written about people who are discharging with honor their noble duty as defenders of the motherland or servicemen doing their international duty.

But let us be frank: The time in which we live, the army's responsibility for the future of peace, the beauty and greatness of the spiritual image of the Soviet servicemen, and his difficult, intensive military labor deserve more attention and greater interest from the country's best literary forces.

Also among the congress delegates, A. Lizichev went on, are writers who have been frontline soldiers, who underwent the baptism of fire during the war. Many of them have given us an invaluable heritage of eyewitness accounts about its soldiers. We treasure the sacred truth about the war from the mouths of those who experienced the trials and tribulations of frontline life themselves and thus acquired the moral right to describe its grim days and nights honestly, convincingly, and from the position of socialist realism. They witnessed what was most important -- the patriotism of the Soviet people -- and they recorded their heroism in their tales.

The Great Patriotic War is not just history to us. Esteemed comrades, with the help of your truthful and graphic accounts, the present generation can effectively feel, understand, and interpret the greatness of the older generations' feat can see the inseparable link, the dialectic unity, between the heroism of the wartime years and the present day, can take pride in the combat traditions, and can emulate the heroes' example.

It is also pleasing to note that we have an excellent young generation of writers who artistically interpret the heroism of the past in their own way, from present-day positions. We expect them to continue the chronicle of the wartime years.

A. Lizichev emphasized that there was an inseparable link between the memories of the past and the concerns of the present. Once again, I would like to draw your attention to two circumstances: During the postwar years, new generations have grown up which have not experienced war. In their view, peace is the normal state of society. This can, involuntarily, lead to complacency, to underestimation of the real threat of war.

Second, mankind now faces a most acute problem: the choice between war and peace. The threat hanging over civilization, over the very existence of life on earth has never been more acute. The same applies to the ideological struggle between the forces of war and progress. However, a real possibility to preserve and strengthen peace exists today. Our party and government are doing all they can in this respect. The USSR Armed Forces are a mighty factor in curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. In this context the military-patriotic education of the population, and in particular young people and, of course, army and navy servicemen, assumes a special significance. It is impossible to overestimate the role of literature in this nationwide and partywide task.

There is hardly any need to convince anyone that the artistic depiction of today's Army and Navy is a great and honorable task. At the same time, a close look at the works about the defenders of the motherland and their difficult military labor indicates that this fertile creative soil is neither fully cultivated nor produces an exactly abundant harvest. Among the topics which could capture writers' imaginations are the enhanced social role and responsibility of military labor in the conditions of the increased threat of war; the development of the interrelation between the individual and the collective; the constant process of renewal of hardware and arms and consequently the increased intellectual content of military labor; one-man command and efficient execution of orders, the moral and psychological training of servicemen to enable them to cope with the difficulties of military service, and others.

Today excellent people are serving in our Armed Forces. Multinational collectives live as one friendly family in the Army and the Navy. This, too, is a field where writers could apply their talent. Since the war, a galaxy of outstanding Heroes of the Soviet Union has grown up in our country whose feats are comparable to those of the front line. The lives of the motherland's servicemen currently serving in the DRA are full of examples of a high-minded fulfillment of duty. They are an inexhaustible source of interesting destinies and amazing examples of fidelity to military and international duty, love of the motherland, and comradeship-in-arms.

Or take Chernobyl.... Our anguish, anguish at what has happened. Yet, at the same time, it fills us with pride in the Soviet people, including servicemen, who faced the danger without fear. I saw our servicemen working to eliminate the consequences of the accident in the most dangerous areas. Believe me, they too are heroes. They are worthy of your attention.

Of course, it is impossible to write about life in the Army and Navy from an ivory tower. The Army must be seen. It is extremely important that the writer himself feels and understands the inspiring motives for the glorious military deeds performed daily by our soldiers and sailors, commanders, and political personnel. Only what they have seen and experienced can result in truly creative writing which the reader will understand and believe.

I have pleasant memories of a visit to our Transbaykal Military District by a group of writers from Siberia and the Transbaykal region, which included Valentin Rasputin. There were no long discussions, and the detachment of writers was immediately sent to work among the troops, where skills are forged, where yesterday's schoolboys grow into soldiers. With what energy, what creative enthusiasm did those writers set to work in the units! I remember what fruitful results this trip bore for both us and them. Furthermore their articles were published not only in the central press but also in the district newspaper. An example to be learned from and copied!

Incidentally, the work of writers who contribute to the Army and Navy press deserves our full approval. Writers' contributions to the journal SOVETSKIY VOIN and the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA are frequent and carry much weight. But do not forget, Comrades, that your contributions would also be welcomed by district, group, and fleet newspapers which have a wide readership.

As you can see, A. Lizichev said in conclusion, there are plenty of questions waiting for your attention. Their positive solution will contribute to the enrichment of both artistic creation and military and patriotic work in the country and in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The speakers discussed the problem of the depiction of the contemporary hero with interest, frankness, and self-criticism. Life demands a decisive orientation toward the present and its vital needs, because it is easiest to change people's way of thinking on the kind of material that related to our present-day reality.

However, according to sociologists, only one-third of young men and women acknowledge the influence of literature on the development of their moral and political views. This is causing concern, V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, emphasized. Nor can it hardly be regarded as normal that many writers' organizations have a negligible intake of young people.

The following spoke in the debate on the USSR Writers Union Board report and the union Central Auditing Commission report: S. Mikhalkov; A. Chakovskiy; S. Zalygin; Yu. Bondarev; N. Gribachev; F. Kuznetsov; G. Baklanov (Moscow); B. Oleynik; Yu. Mushketik (Ukraine); D. Granin (Leningrad); M. Tank (Belorussia); U. Umarbekov (Uzbekistan); G. Tsitsishvili (Georgia); M. Slutskis (Lithuania); and R. Gamzatov (Dagestan).

Greetings to the 8th USSR Writers' Congress were read aloud by Lyubomir Levchev (Bulgaria) and Lisandro Otero (Cuba).

The creative discussion was continued at commission sessions on problems of prose, poetry, drama, literature for children and young people, and literary criticism.

The congress continues.

Markov Report Criticized

PM051350 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 9

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Yulian Semenov in 26-27 June debate at 8th USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] The board's report can hardly satisfy the delegates. It is amorphous and lacks inner dynamism. The board's report cannot satisfy them either because the Credentials Commission's documents cry out openly about the tragic situation of young people in our creative union. That is what ought to be sounding the main note of alarm. Ours is a congress of old men and women, or, at best, of middle aged people. And this at a time of acceleration and intensification!

Our critics, who should be working above all else on these alarming issues, have a poor knowledge of the younger generation's problems; they create kings of literature who, on examination, prove to be sham and their books, published in huge print runs, are the main source of secondary raw materials.

The report speaks timidly about the need to improve links with the book trade and with readers. But how is this to be achieved in practice, not in word only?

In our country palaces and clubs belong to the people: But more often than not they are used as dance halls. Yet here is a real opportunity to organize monthly readers' discussions, poetry competitions, and prose writers' speeches -- that is the only way to help us understand the reader's true and not supposed interest.

[Paragraph continues] It is in our country in particular, where the most popular newspaper is that of the writers' union, that it is possible and necessary to print open, honest, monthly lists of the most widely-read books, by both Soviet and foreign authors, without juggling the figures or engaging in literary overreporting, to take issue with these books, to criticize them if they deserve it, and to prove objectively to the reader his mistake, if he really is wrong, whereas to disregard the people's real interest and ignore their opinion for the sake of literary fashion is unworthy!

The practice of fixing book print runs nowadays persistently ignores readers' interests.

Everyone knows how much pulp literature has to be published for every Akhmatova or Shukshin! But pulp goes on being published. This is yet another example of the opposition to new things that have been emerging in our country since the April plenum. Book print runs are fixed by the Union of Writers and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, while the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance, which are interested in hard cash for the state treasury, are excluded from this process. Not to mention the reader himself.

I should like to make a few specific suggestions. First, since we have difficulties with paper and since young writers find it hard to get published we should ask for permission to produce young writers' books by photocopying them.

And we should ask for them to be paid for these publications as for printed books.

Second, I support Academician Likhachev's proposal [for the creation of Saltykov-Shchedrin and Chernyshevskiy museums in Leningrad to form a museum complex including the already existing Nekrasov and Dobrolyubov museums] but would add to it a point about designating the Leningrad-Moscow highway a Radishchev national monument.

Rasputin Interviewed

PM091424 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Jun 86 p 27

[Pilar Bonet dispatch: "Valentin Rasputin: 'It Is Better To Return to Caves Than To Build Nuclear Power Plants'"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- "I believe that it is better to return to the caves than to build nuclear power plants in such a way that our earth continues to be destroyed," 49-year-old Siberian ecologist and writer Valentin Rasputin stated in an interview with EL PAIS, conducted immediately after the 8th USSR Writers Union Congress, which he attended as a delegate and at which ecological problems, including the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident arose. [passage omitted]

Rasputin is more optimistic about the future of Soviet literature than about the future of ecology. A new leadership body (an Office of the Secretariat) has emerged from the writers congress, and "has received extensive powers in publishing policy." The secretariat, composed of eight people including Sergey Zaligin, the pioneer of ecology among the writers, will concern itself not only with administrative matters but also artistic matters. "There is talk of publishing those authors such as Marina Svetayeva, Anna Akhmatova, Boris Pasternak, and Nikolay Gumilev, who cannot be excluded from our literature and who are now in a situation of clandestinity."

According to Rasputin, a "fairly extensive" anthology of the poet Gumilev, shot as a counterrevolutionary in 1921, will be published in Leningrad. Rasputin believes that it is necessary to publish "the complete works" of this poet, who was the founder of the Acmeist movement, and also Zamyatin (author of a forerunner of Orwell's "1984"), and Vladimir Nabokov, the author exiled in the twenties, "without whom Russian literature cannot be imagined." "It is still difficult to say that real prospects of publication there are, but they are greater than in the past."

There was talk at the congress of the publication of the novels of Anatoliy Pristavkin and Vladimir Dudintsev, "which have been circulating for some time among the publishing houses." According to Rasputin, Anatoliy Karpov, the new first secretary of the Writers Union, spoke from the congress rostrum in favor of the publication of Dudintsev's novel. It deals with Trofim Lysenko, the "inquisitor" of the world of science in Stalin's day. Karpov, a military writer, has relinquished the editorship of NOVIY MIR -- the USSR's most prestigious literary journal, whose new editor has not been announced.

Of the three writers congresses in which Rasputin has taken part (5 years elapse between congresses), the latest was "the most open," since "whoever wished to do so spoke, and nobody examined or edited the speeches. And strong things were said."

The recovery of the living emigres seems more contentious than that of the deceased "accursed authors." "It is not just a political issue but also one of morality and order," said Rasputin, who expressed his wish to meet with emigre novelist Viktor Nekrasov.

Rasputin denied that he is a "fuddy-duddy," as his detractors maintain. "Before moving foward, it is necessary to defend what we have. To move forward solely by technical means is not progress; it is destruction. If the choice between living and dying arises, I am prepared to go to the caves, provided that I live."

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR MINISTERS MEETING

PM091546 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed topical questions of the work of soviets in the sphere of economic and cultural building.

A Krasnoyarsk Krayispolkom report was heard on its organizational work in the implementation of voters' instructions to deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets and the kray soviet of people's deputies.

After a discussion of social issues, the Presidium outlined additional measures to improve medical services for the republic's rural inhabitants in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Certain other questions were also discussed, and corresponding decisions adopted.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO WORKERS, ARTISTS

PM101345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Great Services"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin 7 July.

S.V. Podobedov, USSR first deputy minister of installation and special construction work, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Orders of the October Revolution were awarded to A.V. Bitsadze, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.M. Bybochkin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Stockpiling Useful Minerals, and K.P. Narbut.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner and the Friendship of the Peoples were presented.

A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificate on the award of the honorary title "People's Artiste of the USSR" was received by G.P. Ansimov, director and producer at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. A certificate on the award of the honorary title "People's Artist of the USSR" was presented to artist B.V. Shcherbakov.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, P.N. Demichev cordially congratulated the award recipients and wished them new labor successes.

The award recipients expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high assessment of their activity.

KATUSHEV CITED ON AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD080922 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- The process of the restructuring of Soviet economy aimed at speeding up the socio-economic development of the country will favourably affect the economic relations between the USSR and developing countries. This has been stated in a conversation with journalists by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

He pointed out the dynamic character of Soviet economic relations with developing countries. The volume of the overall economic assistance rendered by the USSR to developing countries amounted to 1.4 per cent of the USSR gross domestic product in 1984, while the figure for the U.S. was 0.2 per cent, for France -- 0.52 per cent and for West Germany -- 0.45 per cent.

The date on the share of cooperation projects in the overall volume of industrial output of separate countries are evidence of the scope of Soviet assistance. Thus, in the state sector of Algeria, India, Egypt, Iran and Pakistan they account for the major part of steel and cast iron output, in Egypt, Turkey and India -- of aluminum output, in Syria and Afghanistan -- of electricity generation, in Syria -- of oil, in Afghanistan -- of natural gas, in Iran -- of coal and in Egypt -- of metal-cutting tools.

The assistance rendered to Egypt is an example of effective cooperation in agriculture. Over 400,000 hectares have been put to agricultural use already with the help of the water accumulated in the reservoire of the Aswan hydroelectric station. This permitted to have two or three harvests a year.

According to K. Katushev, the policy of cooperation with developing countries as an integral part of Soviet foreign policy.

LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LABOR

PM091146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "Pooling of Forces. From a Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Leningrad -- Positive trends are becoming increasingly noticeable in the economy of Leningrad and its oblast. Output growth is higher than last year's level and the set targets, and all of it has been achieved through increased labor productivity. More agricultural output has been sold, and feed procurement is progressing more successfully. Commodity turnover and the volume of consumer service sales have increased....

Linking these results with the energetic labor by Leningraders and the intensification of the vanguard role of party organizations, the participants in a party obkom plenum focused their attention mainly on key problems concerning the intensification of production during a discussion of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the tasks facing the Leningrad party organization.

"The innovative ideas and approaches put forward at the Central Committee plenum and its decisions make it incumbent upon party committees and all Communists to be more responsible ands self-critical in evaluating achievements, to pursue in a persistent and principled fashion the course of accelerating positive changes, and to subordinate their work to the demands of the time," Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party obkom, said in his report.

It is well known that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the Leningrad party Obkom's proposals to restrict the expansion of enterprises while concentrating efforts and funds on the qualitative restructuring of existing production facilities, including experimental ones, and introducing two- and three-shift working days in them. The pace for the write-off of obsolete equipment and the reequipment of the shops, set as a result of job certification, will make it possible to ensure a full workload for machine tools without increasing personnel numbers and to raise their shift coefficient to 1.72. There will a reduction of construction and installation work. The construction labor force thus released will be channeled toward projects for housing, cultural, and consumer services.

The oblast's working people support the steps that have been taken. For example, the "Kirovskiy Zavod" Association had planned to shut down its production line for 3 months to retool the tractor assembly capacities for transition to the production of the K-701M model. Deliveries to the country would have been short by thousands of tractors. But the "Kirovskiy Zavod" workers have something else in mind. Having gotten rid of obsolete equipment and sited existing equipment more rationally, they have cleared a production area of 14,000 square meters. The new production line will be installed without any interruption in tractor production.

Problems concerning the better utilization of fixed capital are being solved creatively and with due consideration for specific local features at the "Lenpoligrafmash," "Elektrosila," "Metallicheskiy Zavod," and "Znamya Oktyabrya" Associations, the Sverdlov Machine Tool Building Association, and elsewhere. Two-and three-shift workdays are being introduced at experimental production facilities under sector institutes, and the unique scientific equipment in many organizations will be utilized around the clock.

Thus, party committees' organizational work is already bearing fruit. Not everywhere, though. Inertia is still present. Criticism in this regard was leveled in the report and plenum speeches against General Directors A. Voronyuk of the "Sputnik" Association, A. Vasilyev of the "Istochnik" Association, and A. Koshurin of the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" Association, and against Yu. Koshkin, O. Zagaryev, and V. Milyayev, party committee secretaries of these associations. People there have a formalistic attitude toward the solution of the tasks and try to leave everything as it is. Workers in health services, consumer services, transport, and trade must also act with more efficiency and initiative.

The questions of improving quality and enhancing the technical standard of products were examined as part of the overall intensification task. Fundamental changes are needed, but previously they have been hardly noticeable in practical terms. Some enterprises have lost the state seal of quality. Others have included in their 5-year plans the output of clearly obsolete articles. Justified criticism was leveled against Zhdanovskiy, Vyborgskiy, and Vasileostrovskiy party Raykoms (first secretaries I. Korsakov, V. Frolov, and V. Ivanov), for tolerating irresponsible attitudes toward work by economic managers.

People in some scientific research organizations cannot be particularly bothered with creative questing. Therefore, the question was raised unambiguously at the plenum: Sector sections at the Leningrad party gorkom and obkom must, in the very near future, objectively evaluate the efficiency of activity by scientific research insitutes and planning and design bureaus; whenever necessary they must make substantiated suggestions for staff cutbacks or, if the instutition produces no benefit, must close it down altogether. To put it briefly, the collectives' potential must be judged not by skillfully compiled papers but by specific results.

The plenum raised with urgency the question of shortcoming in capital construction. Almost half the trusts under the Leningrad City Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction chronically fail to fulfill their plans, and the volume of incomplete construction work is growing. Many promises have been made by Yu. Kozhukhovskiy, chief of this Main Administration, but more often than not they remain just promises.

There can be no argument, it was said at the plenum, that the construction workers have objective reasons, but the number of subjective ones is even larger. They must be the starting point. The main point here is to concentrate resources on projects scheduled for commissioning, to enlarge subdivisions, to introduce comprehensive team contracts, and to organize highly mechanized complexes that must be utilized on a three-shift basis.

Every ruble invested in production must yield maximum return. Much has already been done and is being done along these avenues. Even more remains to be done. The practice of awaiting instructions from above, which is typical of some leaders, cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to display more and sounder initiative, without being afraid of taking justified risks and independence.

Unfortunately, as the participants in the plenum noted, soviet and administrative organs have felt satisfied with the initial results and have recently relaxed the struggle against drunkenness. There are justified complaints also against the ideological aktiv in this regard. The turn toward the new direction is proceeding without any haste, even though a certain amount of experience has been accumulated by a number of organizations.

Officials from the Kalininskiy, Moskovskiy, and Lomonosovskiy CPSU Raykoms and the Vyborg and Gatchina CPSU Gorkom apparatus have established closer contacts with labor collectives. They are practicing certification of party officials and Communists in leadership positions, and leaders' reports to the collectives. Even greater implacability must be displayed against instances of inertia and conservatism, abuse of official position, suppression of publicity, and persecution for criticism.

There can be only one stance in such instances: To resolutely get rid of unworthy workers who are incapable of thinking and working in the new fashion, regardless of their position or rank. Only an atmosphere of lofty exactingness and shared interest in success will ensure the attainment of the set goals.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY

LD041337 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- The regular 18th congress of Soviet trade unions will be held in February 1987. A decision to this effect was taken today at the plenary meeting of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The Congress will discuss the tasks facing the most mass organization of the country with a membership of 137 million in the light of resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, who addressed the plenary meeting pointed out that the report and election campaign would be held in an atmosphere of the radical restructuring and renewal of all the sides of the life of the Soviet society. The atmosphere of exactingness and justice which was characteristic of the 27th CPSU Congress is producing a mobilizing effect on the activities of trade union organizations of the country.

S. Shalayev expressed confidence that preparations for the congress would promote the improvement of the work of trade unions in the economic, social, cultural and socio-political spheres.

Representatives of foreign trade union centres and international labour organizations will be invited to the congress.

ASTRON SPACE OBSERVATORY DESCRIBED

OW100925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2210 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Interview with Professor Vladimir Gdalyevich Kurt, director of the Astron program, head of a laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Space Research, USSR state prize laureate, and doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, with program presenter Pilot-Cosmonaut V.I. Sevastyanov; from the "Man, Earth, Universe" program; date not given - recorded]

[Text] [Sevastyanov] Over a period of decades artifical earth satellites have been solving complex research tasks in the interests of various spheres of fundamental science. For several years the Astron astronomical observatory has been operating in near-Earth orbit.

Astron is in a high elliptical orbit. After approaching the Earth it flies hundreds of thousands of kilometers out to its apogee above the Earth. Astron operates in the ultraviolet and X-ray bands of the spectrum, relaying unique information from behind the atmosphere's shield and great distances from Earth.

The scientific director of the Astron program, Professor Vladivir Gdalyevich Kurt, head of a laboratory of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR state prize laureate, and doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, and his collective are directly involved in processing the data received. Vladimir Gdalyevich, first of all I would like to remind our television viewers what the Astron structure and program are, and then discuss its results.

[Kurt] The Astron station was the first Soviet flying orbital observatory. It was specially designed to carry out astronomical observations in space. On board are two large instruments: An ultraviolet telescope -- UFT -- designed by the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and an X-ray telescope designed and built by a number of industrial organizations under the direction of the Institute of Space Research.

At the heart of the station is an astro-orientation system that permits aiming the optical axes of the X-ray and ultraviolet telescopes at the necessary point in the sky. To facilitate this there is one solar and two stellar sensors in the station, which is in a stretched elliptical orbit with a 4-day period of rotation. Communication sessions with the station are carried out at any point in the orbit, not necessarily in the apogee. It is important only because it is not too close to the Earth, where radiation belts create interference.

Usually we communicate with the station when it is at great distances -- about 80,000 or even 100,000 km. We have studied a total of some 100 X-ray sources, while the ultraviolet telescope has studied about 300 various stars, galaxies, quasars, and other interesting astronomical targets. Altogether we have studied about 400 sources.

Insofar as our equipment possesses extraordinarily high time resolution -- on the order of 2 milliseconds -- we devoted most of our time to so-called rapidly variable [bystroperemennyy] X-ray sources or pulsars. As a rule X-ray pulsars are neutron stars. They are compact bodies about 10 km in size, which rotate at extraordinarily high speed. This rapid rotation is acquired when a normal star with a mass similar to that of the Sun contracts from a size of about 1 million km to a size of 10 km. In other words, it shrinks by about 100,000 times.

[Sevastyanov] Preserving the moment of its movement.

[Kurt] Of course -- retaining the angular moment of rotation. In so doing it began to rotate very fast. A radio pulsar has been discovered. It has not been seen in the x-ray band -- we have tried to locate it, but it does not emit x-rays. It rotates in one thousandth of a millisecond, or about 600 revolutions per second. Naturally, at its equator the speed approaches the speed of light -- it amounts to about 20 percent of the speed of light.

The fastest pulsar we have observed -- and one that emits x-rays -- is a pulsar in the Crab Nebula. It makes 33 revolutions per second. Here is a plot of this pulsar, which can be seen very well on this graph. The impulse consists of a main impulse and a subimpulse -- or lesser impulse. The distance between these impulses is about 13 milliseconds. This picture is repeated constantly 33 times a second.

Our observation continues for 4 hours, and during this time we see about 100,000 impulses an hour. Overall, we collect some 1 million impulses. Insofar as energy is not supplied from outside of it, the entire energy luminescence of the Crab Nebula -- the remains of a super nova near this pulsar -- as well as the luminescence of the pulsar itself is drawn from the energy of its rotation.

Naturally, it is slowing down. The slowing down of this pulsar is not great, but our precision is sufficiently high to allow us to observe it with ease. After observing this pulsar every year for 4 years, we have easily seen a slowing down of the pulsar.

[Kurt continues] There is a very interesting pulsar in Centaurus -- the so-called Centaurus X-3 pulsar. It has a period of 4.8. If the pulsar in the Crab Nebula is a single pulsar and is therefore slowing down, the pulsar in Centaurus is a double pulsar consisting of an enormous normal star and a neutron star with a radius of 10 kilometers. Matter flowing from the normal star to the neutron star naturally imparts momentum to it and therefore the pulsar in such systems can accelerate or decelerate, depending on the combination of the amount of transferred matter and the amount of deceleration found in the system.

The high time resolution permits us to study sources of a completely different class -- the so-called (?burst stars). These are sources that are constant sources of X-rays. They do not have the rotation or pulsation that is characteristic of X-ray pulsars, but sometimes these sources suddenly emit a very brief impulse -- their power grows ten, hundreds, and even thousands of times, and then after 1, 2, or 3 seconds they fade.

[Sevastyanov] Outbursts of emitted energy.

[Kurt] Yes, outbursts -- enormous nuclear explosions of enormous power. Here is a classic example of one of these (burst stars): We can see that the flow of its emanations is fairly big. Here the background level, which is very low, while the flow is quite big -- and suddenly this flow grows, after which it falls. It then again achieves a certain level and then falls again.

The theory of these (?burst stars) has been extensively developed, and today it maintains -- and apparently everyone is in agreement on this -- that (?burst stars) are also double X-ray sources, in contrast to the sources that I have spoken about where one component is a neutron star while the other component is a blue or red giant or a normal star, here we are dealing with a neutron star and s small red dwarf similar to our Sun or even smaller.

Besides if in one case we dealt with a close pair, in this case it is a pair that is farther apart. We do not observe eclipses in the latter case because it is most unlikely that the small star could be seen. Matter flows from this red dwarf to the neutron star, forms a blanket [shuba] of about 1 meter thickness -- say -- and this is followed by a nuclear explosion. In viewing the plot, for example, we can see how this explosion develops in one of the (?burst stars). We can see how this nuclear reaction and explosion occur, and we can say that at first there is a helium reaction, in which helium nuclei react, which is followed on some (?burst stars) by a hydrogen reaction -- the reaction which transforms hydrogen into helium, that is, four hydrogen atoms unite to form a helium atom.

Such nuclear reactions on the surface of neutron stars repeat themselves quite often. Some (?burst stars) flash every 1, 2, 3 or 4 hours, some once a week. There is one (?burst star) that we call the rapid (?burst star), which flashes literally every 10 to 20 seconds. The rate of flow onto its surface is so high that explosions occur at intervals of about several tens of seconds. This is the type of source that we are studying.

[Sevastyanov] Vladimir Gdalyevich, I would like you now to draw attention, if this is possible, to the applied use of these fundamental facts that you have noted.

[Kurt] It is always very difficult to predict what the applied significance of fundamental research can be. It was the same with radioactivity, discovered by Becquerel, and with atomic decay, discovered in the 30's and 40's. However, we think that all this has very great practical application. Of course, it is difficult to fantasize, but we have major scientists who believe that the study of compact stars -- that is, neutron stars and even black holes -- can possibly yield some practical assistance in the future.

Of course, in principle black holes promise us enormous energy sources -- limitless energy compared to the energy of our Sun. In principle they permit the attainment of speeds in the order of the speed of light, or close to the speed of light, by any mass -- acceleration not only of spaceships but even of masses such as planets and stars. So in principle they store limitless energy.

[Sevastyanov] Yes, I understand. Now what about the future of the Astron program?

[Kurt] About the Astron program: As long as it is operating normally we intend to continue studying compact sources. Of special interest is the study of the history of these sources and the changes in their periods. For this reason, periodically -- once or twice a year -- we repeat observation on the same sources. That represents the Astron program for us. Crimean astronomers also observe ultraviolet stars and galaxies. We, too, sometimes observe galaxies -- the day before yesterday we had a session during which we studied X-ray radiation in the so-called Markaryan Galaxy. That is a galaxy with a very active core. The Markaryan Galaxy is widely studied by astronomers. The study of non-galactic sources is included in both our program and the program of the Crimean observatory. We shall study X-ray pulsars, we shall study galactic sources of the Hercules type and, of course, distant sources of the galactic clusters, active galaxies, (Seyfert) galaxies, Markaryan Galaxy, and other non-galactic sources. This is the Astron program for the near future.